

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD

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PRICE TWO CENTS

REGULATION OF STEAMER RATES AGREED UPON

Representatives of the United States and British Governments to Make Standard Scale

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 23.—The regulation of ocean steamship rates between the United States and Great Britain has been agreed upon by representatives of the American and British governments.

Negotiations are now in progress between Sherman Denham of the shipping board commission, Consular Polk,

representing the state department and representatives of the British Admiralty to make the rates effective and bring down the prohibitive high rates that now exist. France and Italy have signified their intentions of accepting the provisions as outlined by the two countries.

Negotiations will probably be opened with Japan on the arrival here of the mission headed by Minister Takeshita.

HAPPENINGS IN WAR THEATRE

Unlimited power has been given by the Russian provincial government to Premier Koresky to grapple with the sinister forces which threaten to wreck the new Russian government, born in the March revolution.

The grant was made by the most powerful representative body in the nation, the Council of Soldiers and Workmen, delegates and peasants assembled in Petrograd, which not only selected Koresky as Premier but as minister of War and Minister of Marine.

It is apparent that the vast powers vested in him amount virtually to a dictatorship, which the war situation demands consideration chiefly at two points where Germany has concerted her main efforts.

The yielding portion of the Russian front being in Eastern Galicia and the second on the French front near Cra-

zonne.

In the former war theatre there is very little change in temper of the Russian troops sufficient to bring about effective resistance to the Teutonic progress.

Officials at the White House declined to say whether the resignation was due to the trouble that exists between Sherman Denham and Major-General Goethals.

On the western front the gallant re-

sistance of Gen. Petain's troops have kept the enemy from making only small gains and these have been made with great sacrifice of life.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Portsmouth and Melville—Fair tonight and Tuesday; gentle shifting winds.

Sun Rises..... 4:27
Sun Sets..... 7:13
Length of Day..... 14:46
High Tide..... 1:43 am, 2:00 pm
Moon Sets..... 9:01 pm
Light Automobile Lamps at..... 7:43 pm

MEMBER OF SHIPPING BOARD HAS RESIGNED

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 23.—John E. White of Kansas City has resigned as a member of the shipping board commission and President Wilson is said to have accepted the resignation.

Officials at the White House declined to say whether the resignation was due to the trouble that exists between Sherman Denham and Major-General Goethals.

SPOKE AT HAMPTON BEACH

Deputy Secretary of State Hobart Bibb was at Hampton Beach on Saturday where he delivered an address on the work of the State Public Safety Committee and the Defense League, at a patriotic meeting arranged by Secretary Jas. W. Tucker of the Hampton Beach Board of Trade.

Read the Want Ads.

NEW PREMIER HAS UNLIMITED POWER IN RUSSIA

Council and Delegates Invest Him With Full Authority for the Purpose of Restoring Order, Both at the Front and at Home

(By Associated Press)

Petrograd, July 23.—The Council of Soldiers and Workmen, delegates and peasants from all parts of Russia, after an all night's session voted to grant the government of Premier Koresky "unlimited powers" under the title of the "government of national safety" for the purpose of restoring order both at the front and at home.

OUT AGIN, IN AGIN, AND ASLEEP AGIN

Police Find Drunk Caged Behind Iron Fence of the North Church.

Deputy Ducker and Patrolman McLean ran into a drunks one today in which somebody helped the police out by acting as a detention officer, establishing a detention quarters as an auxiliary to the police station.

Patrolman McLean sent in a call for the police to transfer a drunk who was snoring away on the steps of the North Church. For some reason the patrol was delayed in arriving at the church and McLean continued to look after the traffic while he supposed the drunk was still resting peacefully on the stone steps of the church.

When the patrol arrived Mac took a slant over toward the church and found the drunk gone. The officers then took a look around the church and to their surprise they could see the drunk propping through the iron bars of the big high fence on the Church street side of the church. They scratched their heads and asked the drunk how he got in there. The drunk didn't know any more about it than the cops, but he was enged all right.

The police later discovered that some one had taken the trouble in the excessive heat to move the drunk from the steps to the iron cage around the church, putting him in through a gate in the rear which was unlocked by the painters working on the building. He was soon "out agin," "in agin" and "sleep agin."

BROKE WINDOW IN ROW OVER THE PRICE OF RESTAURANT EATS

Alex. Manilook, a resident of Russell street, was busy at the North End near the midnight hour on Saturday. He entered the restaurant of Frank Letterio and tucked away a lot of macaroni and other eats under his belt. When he took off the feed bags the proprietor told Alex how much durbie was coming to the cashier and Alex after counting his cash put up a kick. He called Letterio a bum and not only that, he smashed a window.

The patrol came along and Alex took a ride. When he found out that he was in bad and would have to face the court he was willing to pay for the glass. There was another kick on the price of \$1 and it was finally decided that Alex should cough up for the amount of the bill after repairs had been made. He may pay \$1 and he may not. Anyhow he escaped the usual \$1.13.

FOR SALE—A fine motorboat, 30 ft. 5 in. in length, 7 ft. 6 in. wide, fully equipped including toilet. Will sell reasonable. Address T. L. Elks Home, or this office.

he Jl 28, 1917

50c to \$12.00

The Herald contains all the local as well as foreign news.

PRESIDENT TO TAKE HAND IN FOOD BILL

Will Probably Use His Personal Influence to Have Senate Accept a Single Food Administrator Instead of Three

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 23.—President Wilson will probably bring his personal influence to bear upon the senate in their conference on house provision of the food bill to accept a single food administrator instead of three.

The President will also take a hand at some of the other conflicting sections.

The President is understood to favor the stopping of the manufacture of distilled liquors, but to allow the manufacture of wines and malt liquors. The house put in a bone dry clause in the bill.

The President has herefore opposed a congressional committee to investigate the conduct of the war and there is no reason to believe that he has changed in this respect.

SUFFRAGETTES AGAIN ON THE JOB

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 23.—Eight suffragettes of the Women's party took their positions this morning in front of the White House gates carrying banners on which were inscriptions from speeches of President Wilson. They attracted but little attention and the solitary policeman had no trouble in keeping the thoroughfare cleared.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL IS RELIEVED

Petrograd, July 23.—The newspapers state that Rear Admiral Verderski commander of the Battle fleet has been relieved of his command for communicating plans to the sailors.

WILL SPEEDERS WELCOME INSPECTOR WELCOME?

Jones Welcome has been appointed motorcycle automobile Inspector and will patrol the roads between Concord and the mountains. He will assume his new duties tomorrow.—Concord Patriot.



YOU CAN SAVE MONEY AND TIME BY LETTING US SAVE YOUR SOLES.
We use the
GOODYEAR welt system
And Good Stock

Everything in Footwear. Shoe Findings
A Full Line of Tennis Goods.

OREN BRAGDON & SON
Portsmouth, N. H.

ARE YOU GOING ON YOUR VACATION?

If so you will probably find one or all of the following useful. We have them.

BOOKS—We have over 500 titles in the popular edition at 60c copy

BATHING SUITS for Women and Misses; sateen, serge and mohair \$2.50 to \$5.98

BATHING CAPS—pure rubber 25c, 50c, 75c

COLGATE'S TOILET ARTICLES—Talcum Powder, Face Powder, Tooth Paste or Powder, Perfumes, Soaps.

CLOSING OUT PRICES ON
GOSSARD CORSETS
\$6.50 and \$8.50 Values for \$4.98
\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.25 Values for \$2.19

L. E. STAPLES, MARKET ST.

Ideal Vacation Garments

Not only style and beauty are reflected in the garments we show but most unusual quality in fabric and finish as well. Early buying in large quantities gives us a decided advantage over the prices of today.

NEW VOILE AND MUSLIN MIDDY SMOCKS	\$1.98
NE WVOILE AND MUSLIN WAISTS	\$1.00, \$1.98, \$2.98
PRETTY WASH SKIRTS of pique and gabardine	\$2.98 to \$5.00
SHTELAND SWEATERS of beauty and quality	\$6.98, \$8.98
SILK AND FIBRE SWEATERS	\$7.98 to \$35.00
MIDDY SMOCKS OF GALATEA and LINENE	\$1.98 to \$3.50
PRETTY VOILE DRESSES in white and colors	\$50c to \$12.00

GEO. B. FRENCH CO.

The Herald contains all the local as well as foreign news.

RED CROSS COMMISSION FOR SERVICE IN ROUMANIA

Washington, July 22.—As a further step in its program for basing American relief work abroad on accurate surveys of conditions, the Red Cross War Council, of which Henry P. Davison is Chairman, announces the dispatch of a Red Cross Commission to Roumania.

This is the third Red Cross Commission to be sent to Europe since the organization of the War Council, to make first-hand investigations in belligerent countries. One commission, headed by Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, is already at work in France; a second, under the leadership of Dr. Frank Billings, will arrive in a few days in Russia.

The Commission to Roumania, which is headed by Henry Watkins Anderson, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, Virginia, will undertake at once, in addition to its investigation of sanitary and health conditions, actual relief work among the Roumanian refugees. To do this work a Red Cross medical unit of twelve doctors and twelve nurses accompanies the Commission.

Quantities of medical supplies, serum vaccines, and foodstuffs, urgently needed in Roumania, are being sent with the Commission by the War Council. A special emergency appropriation of \$200,000 has been voted for Roumanian relief.

"For the Commission to Roumania, as for those sent to France and Russia, the Red Cross War Council has been unusually fortunate in obtaining the services of some of the leading health and sanitary authorities of the country," said Mr. Davison today in announcing the appointment. "It is one of the finest tributes to the patriotism of the men—doctors, lawyers, engineers and business men—who have been called upon to undertake, at very great personal inconvenience, and often with no inconsiderable risk, these Red Cross missions in distant countries, that they have responded without hesitation. No finer record will be written in this war than of these men who have gone forth under the Red Cross New York City, N. Y.



TRAPSHOOTING IS ONE OF THE OLDEST SPORTS. Typically an American Pastime it Originated in England and Was Then Brought Here and Perfected.

As far back as 1733 the Sporting Magazine of London, England, mentioned pigeon-shooting, which was the forerunner of modern trapshooting, and it was in England that trapshooting first became a recognized sport. However, considerable difference exists between the sport in its infant stages and the present.

England wanted to get in form for a contest with the team from across the channel, so they started trapshooting. At that time live birds were used—the blue rock pigeon—and our river allard, or "pigeon."

Likewise the trap of those days was quite different from the ones Henderson, German, Clark, Newcomb and others are in the habit of facing. It consisted of a box 8x12 inches, sunk level with the ground, having a sliding lid, which was pulled off the box by means of a string running back of the trigger.

Of course the periwinkled gentlemen of that early day with their flincklocks couldn't do much with our "humdingers," but nevertheless we have them to thank for actually starting this great sport.

The first attempt at trapshooting in

this country took place in Cincinnati in 1831. Wild pigeons served as targets until the 90 and 95 per cent class became so large they were forced to substitute quail. You "sun bugs" of today, think of shooting at quail with a muzzle loader!

It is impossible to determine just when humane targets came into use.

The earliest account on record is that of shooting at glass balls down at Boston in 1860. The trap used was an imported affair from England and far from satisfactory, so an American got busy and made a trap that would send these glass orbs through space in a more Yankee-like manner. Thereafter, for twenty years, the glass industry was overwhelmed and "barefoot Johnson" steer clear of trapshooting grounds.

Improvements of balls and traps were produced in considerable numbers until 1889, when it came due for Cincinnati to again figure in the formative stages of "The Sport Alluring."

This time to serve as the host of George Ligocki, who invented real pigeons and a trap to spring them of which our modern "scavers" and traps are linear descendants.

The subsequent history of this fascinating sport, with its hundreds of thousands of devotees all over our own land and in foreign countries (though in the latter, alas, they are reverting to primitive targets), is being recorded in the columns of the sporting pages of the press.

GERMANS STILL ATTEMPT TO BREAK FRENCH LINES

(By Associated Press)

The French and Russian fronts are the scenes of the heaviest fighting of the entire war. Between Soissons and Reims the Germans are continuing their attempts to break through the French lines, but the French largely is again showing us it did when the tide was stemmed before Verdun.

On the Eastern front in Galicia the Russian line is slowly crumbling before the assaults of the Austrians and Germans and from the disaffection among the Italian troops.

Despite the losses suffered at the hands of the French, the Germans again attempted to effect a defeat on General Petain's forces at Chemin des Dames when on Sunday they opened up the French positions with heavy artillery and later the lead was slipped from the infantry, but the efforts were fruitless and the German attacking forces were everywhere thrown

back with serious casualties.

From Epine de Chevregny southward to Caixay, a distance of twelve miles, the artillery of the Crown Prince hampered the French line for hours in the early morning and then attacked in large effectiveness several points only to be halted back by withering fire from rifles and machine guns. In places the fighting took the form of hand-to-hand conflicts between the two forces so close did the opposing armies clash.

Several attacks were thrown against Cagnac plateau but these were all successfully repulsed by the French and at no point did the Teuton forces gain a foothold with the exception of a stand on the Calonne plateau which is still being hotly contested.

The situation on the eastern front is still serious and this is recognized by the Russian Provisional government. The cracking of the Russian line has caused a retreat in the region of Ziochot and the railroad at several points is in the hands of the Germans according to a report from Berlin.

At the Sereth Bridgehead the Russians were again forced to retire from Tarnopol and the railroad from Tarnopol to Kozowa is also in possession of the Germans at several points, according to official information from Berlin.

If the situation becomes more serious and the center of the Russian line fails to hold it is believed that it will mean the general retirement of the Russian forces from Halicz, M. Kerensky, the Russian Premier, who died in person the great drive of the Russians which was so successful early in July, has again returned to the front, probably with the object of stemming the dissatisfaction of the troops which is threatening the success of the allies.

That the situation is regarded as serious is shown by the proclamation issued by the Provisional Government, calling for loyalty to the cause of Russian democracy and a firm stand against the nation's enemies.

British Coast Again Raided: Again German airplanes have raided the eastern coast of England and dropped bombs, killing 11 and wounding 26 persons. British airmen set out in battle, driving off the raiders and chasing them across the sea, bringing down one machine.

HARD BOOZE HARD TO GET IN SWEDEN

(By Associated Press)

Stockholm, July 22.—Devotion of distilled liquors have fallen on evil days in Sweden. Restriction after restriction has been placed on sales both over the bar and in bottles. Since June 1, it has been impossible to be served with any kind of liquor without an accompanying order of a warning card costing about 40 cents.

Even then no more than fifteen centiliters, about five fluid ounces, of liquor may be served in all, and not more than a third of this may consist of the strong brandy which, in Sweden has from time immemorial, taken the place of the American propitiatory cocktail.

One result of the new order unquestionably has been a great waste of food, for countless meals are ordered and either left untouched or else slightly soiled with wine and mixed with sugar and cigarette ashes by careless people. At the better class restaurants and hotels, "restrictive meals" corresponding to the "proper sandwich" of some American cities, are served. Those consist generally of one fried egg. Before the rent charge in regulations, which prescribe a "cooked warm meal" the "restrictive meal" was wont to consist of an apple or a few grapes.

Drinking thus becomes an expensive luxury. To obtain one whiskey-and-soda, for instance, one pays, in the better places, the equivalent of 40 cents for his "meal," the same for whiskey, 35 more for a bottle of seltzer or soda, and a tip to the waiter. The total amounts to more than one dollar at the present rate of exchange.

The restrictions on the sale of bottled goods for home consumption are even less liberal. They grant to the privileged holders of the "motobok" (passbook) the privilege of buying two quarts of spirits each three months, making possible a home consumption of little more than two thirds of an ounce each day.

HAZEL GALLANT SENT AWAY TO STATE SCHOOL

(By Associated Press)

The French and Russian fronts are the scenes of the heaviest fighting of the entire war. Between Soissons and Reims the Germans are continuing their attempts to break through the French lines, but the French largely is again showing us it did when the tide was stemmed before Verdun.

This is the girl who for several days has been in the limelight as a result of leaving home last Sunday morning at 2:30, going by train to Manchester and Boston and returning home early Tuesday morning, claiming she was enticed away from home by one Timothy Sullivan.

The action taken today was the outcome of a conference between the girl's parents and the local authorities after a thorough investigation failed to substantiate the girl's story of being lured from home. The local authorities are convinced that the affair was a case of wilful indecency on the part of the girl.

WHEAT SUPPLY BIG ISSUE IN RUSSIA NOW

(By Associated Press)

Petrograd, July 22.—How is Russia induced to its peasant farmers to part with their precious stocks of wheat? That is the question which is wringing the brow of the Minister of Supply, H. Peshevoff. Discussing the subject before the All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers Delegates, he said:

"The greatest difficulty of the food situation just now is that the peasants refuse to give up their wheat. In the old days wheat was to be had in exchange for money. But now money is cheap, and there is little to be got for it. The peasant is therefore extremely unwilling to exchange his wheat for more money. The peasant population has lost its faith in money and stocks to the one thing which it has in its hands."

"There are plenty of things that the peasant needs more than he needs his wheat, but unless you can make those things available to him in his market, you won't be able to get his wheat. The forcible seizure of wheat from many million peasants is impossible. Yet something must be done to prevent starvation in our cities. If starvation should come to Petrograd no power on earth could prevent the collapse of whatever Government happens to be in power."

"The task before the Ministry of Supply, then, is to secure for the peasants supplies of manufactured and ware, which they need. It is getting back to first principles of hunger. The task will be difficult because of the lack of raw materials and the while the peasants are hiding their wheat in caches so unsuitable that serious loss is certain to result."

BISHOPS FROWN ON REPRISALS FOR AIR RAIDS

(By Associated Press)

London, July 22.—Reprisals upon German non-combatants for the recent air raids upon London are opposed by the Most Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury. In a letter he has written to Sir Thomas Buxton, in response to a request to indicate the principles that ought to be considered. The Archbishop wrote:

"My own point is best expressed in the words of a resolution passed, on my motion, by the bishops of the province of Canterbury. We revere the conviction that the principles of morality forbid a policy of reprisal which has as a deliberate object the killing and wounding of non-combatants."

The key of the situation lies in the interests of the net. Of course in one sense reprisal is of the essence of war. We bombard fortified towns, the object being to harm the enemy combatant forces."

But quite different is an attack the direct object of which is to harm non-combatants, either for reasons of vengeance or in order to promote terror or in hope of deterring the enemy from perpetrating outrages. That is the kind of 'reprisal' to which some people wish us to indulge.

"In my belief such action as we were so mistaken as to adopt, would be altogether futile as a deterrent; the Germans would always out-distance us in ruthlessness."

Drinking thus becomes an expensive luxury. To obtain one whiskey-and-soda, for instance, one pays, in the better places, the equivalent of 40 cents for his "meal," the same for whiskey, 35 more for a bottle of seltzer or soda, and a tip to the waiter. The total amounts to more than one dollar at the present rate of exchange.

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HOME NEWS FOR THE SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 22.—"CLIP as well as KNIT for the SAILOR and MARINE" is now the slogan of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States.

The League is going to keep the Sailor and Marine sent over the seas to battle in touch with events in the U. S. A., by sending him regularly clippings of every sort and description from magazines and newspapers. Everything from Mutt and Jeff to Sun editorials will be included in the Jackies' literary menu.

This work was initiated by and is now under the direct supervision of Captain C. H. Thelwell, U. S. N., who has his office with the Comforts Committee headquarters of the Navy League of the United States in this city. His idea is to supplement the comfort outfit knit by patriotic women of the country, through the Comforts Committee of the Navy League, with clippings from newspapers and magazines, arranged in booklet form, which would be of interest to the men on board ship.

To reduce postage costs, and because

space in shipment is at a premium, it has been recommended that the stories be cut out separately from the book, attached together with heavy thread, and, if possible, bound with brown paper or further protected it. The idea of this is to divide a single magazine, which may contain several stories, among all the men on board a dy-

stroyer, so that while one man is reading a story several of his ship mates may be doing the same thing from the same book. In this way a man can easily thrust such a booklet into his pocket, when suddenly called to quarters, or it can be passed around the ship in a short time, while a more bulky magazine would have to be thrown aside. As these torpedo boats and destroyers are so numerous there is naturally a scarcity of magazines for distribution when one considers that each small boat may contain from eighty to one hundred men in its crew.

A glimpse into the shop of the Com-

forts Committee headquarters of the Navy League finds several girls hard at work, clipping articles on current topics, religious, scientific and sporting subjects, as well as pictures from comic sheets which they paste to a sheet of heavy paper and place into an envelope in the arrangement, according to these subjects. Others are busy separating the bindings from magazines and stitching the stories together for the folders. Attractive pictures cut from magazine covers and illustrations of stories to add to the appearance of the cover are cut out and pasted on these folders. These little booklets are then placed carefully in envelopes which are sent to the various destroyers, torpedo boats and cruisers of the United States to be distributed among their respective crews.

As a naval officer, Captain Hartley

thoroughly understands the need for this form of entertainment for the men.

"It is surprising," says Capt. Hartley, "how the people of the country are taking hold of this work and the great amount of enthusiasm manifested. It is so encouraging, in fact, that the Navy League hopes, that enough material may be prepared to furnish not only the torpedo boats and de-

stroyers of the Navy, but also the bat-

teries with their crews of 1,000 men."

Chiefs for this kind of work are be-

ing formed throughout the country to

work in cooperation with the head-

quarters of the Comforts Committee in Washigton, the work being sent there

when completed for distribution by the Navy League to the Peasantmaster in New York City who is advised by the Navy Department as to what ships can be reached and their whereabouts.

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FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS

TELEPHONES:

Editorial 28 | Business 37



Portsmouth, N. H., Monday, July 23, 1917.

Saving and Hoarding.

A contemporary in commenting upon the difference between saving and hoarding truthfully says that "saving is commendable while hoarding is detestable." It attempts to illustrate its point by saying that A after having saved \$40 buys a suit of clothes, a new lounge for the sitting room, a kitchen table or a baby carriage. In short, he spends his money while B, having saved an equal amount, "sells it down; puts it away in an old pocketbook which he hides in the corner of the bottom drawer."

But the fact is that there is very little money tucked away in old stockings and bottom drawers these days. There was a time when men hid money in these ways, fearing to trust the banks or anybody else with a cent of it, but that time has gone by except in the case of ignorant and distrustful individuals too few in number to be worthy of consideration. Most men in this age know they can put their money where it will be safer than in their own hands, and where it will be earning something while they sleep.

Every sensible man and woman detests hoarding, but it is a grave mistake to think that every man is hoarding who does not spend his money as fast as he earns it. This idea is altogether too prevalent at the present time, and it is keeping many people poor who might by the exercise of reasonable prudence obtain homes of their own and be prepared for the years when they will not be able to work as they do now.

Another very erroneous idea is that money in the savings bank is virtually idle as if "put away in an old pocketbook and hidden in the corner of the bottom drawer." There are many people who believe this, but they are mightily mistaken. Money deposited in the savings bank does not lie idle there. It is put to work immediately in ways that are absolutely safe. Banks do not safeguard other people's money and pay interest on it for nothing. The money is kept constantly at work in the most useful of ways, a large part of savings bank funds going into the buying or building of homes for people who have been shrewd enough to put their surplus earnings into these banks instead of spending all as fast as they earned it.

By too many people the savings bank is not appreciated at its worth. It is in reality one of the greatest aids to the poor man that was ever devised. It is ready to take his money in small amounts and protect it absolutely, to pay a fair rate of interest and to surrender both principal and interest on demand.

The man who has a savings bank account is not a miser. He is simply providing against the day when his earning power will be lessened or ended entirely, as it is the duty of every man to do. No man has a moral right to spend all he earns as he goes, and if this fact were better understood it would be far better for multitudes of American workers. It is not necessary or proper to hoard, but it is necessary to save if proper provision is to be made against the time when earning power wanes while needs are as pressing as ever, if not more so.

A few weeks ago a general in command of one of the country's military departments said there had been enough talk and that the time was at hand for action, yet arrangements have been made to turn loose a lot of speakers to travel about the country and explain to the people the "meaning of the war." The man or woman who does not already understand the meaning of this war will be apt to profit little by listening to the war orators working for pay.

Word comes from France that tobacco is highly prized by soldiers in the trenches, something which should have been understood without any formal statement of the fact. And the result is a bill in Congress authorizing the government to supply every American soldier in France who wants it with one pound of tobacco a month. And it is not at all likely that this bill will be haggled over as long as the food bill has been.

Automobile stealing has been too common for comfort for some time, and it is now evident that there has been developed a class of thieves who believe in the good old doctrine that half a loaf is better than no bread. These operators content themselves with taking the tires and leaving the machines. Resourceful indeed is the American thief.

The American Steel Company knows where its market is for some time to come. All of its product is to be taken by the government at a price which will be fair to both. Under such an arrangement how the business of this mighty industry will hum.

Isn't it a little risky to advertise that it is expected that one man in every fifty of those drafted will be found insane? The train of thought started by such an announcement is liable to result in a sudden and alarming spread of insanity.

From the Exchanges

Giving Aid to the Enemy
(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger)

Germany is the gatherer by every hour of the wood and steel duels.

America's Determination

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer)

Not since the Civil War have the streets echoed to the footsteps of so many soldiers as they do now. And this is being witnessed in this city but is a representation of what is going on in scores of cities and towns, where National Guard units are now drilling for Federal service.

These troops are volunteers. The draft is not yet operative. The men drilling now have responded of their own free will to the country's call, and did not wait to be shamed out by the authorities. Many of them are already veterans in the service, having served on the Mexican border or elsewhere. Their association with the newer recruits will be of the greatest benefit to the service.

This is part of America's answer to Prussian ruthlessness. It spells America's determination to bring to bear every ounce of its available strength, if need be, to crush the evil of German supremacy.

That "Heavy Heart."

(From the Hartford Courant)

Heavy is the heart of the Kaiser, so he says, and well it may be. It is, as he says, "the most grievous times that have ever fallen to the lot of the German countries and peoples," and the Kaiser himself is to be blamed for them. To be sure he did not bring such times down upon his people intentionally. He thought he was big, but inflicted a similar calamity upon certain of his neighbors, but he started a bigger rumpus than he bargained for. He overestimated his own power and he underestimated the power of the nation that he forced to take up arms to defend themselves against his aggressions, and he underestimated the overwhelming moral power of the whole civilized world abased to high state of indignation at German savagery and greed. Heavy as the heart of the guilty Kaiser may be, it is not heavy enough for the Kaiser's misdeeds. His repentance must be still deeper, and his penance must be made to fit the misery that he has brought upon the world.

Will We Become Belligerents?

(From the St. Paul Pioneer Press)

A wheeler, meatless dinner was put on in Chicago at twenty-four cents per plate. First thing you know somebody will be putting on a food as dinner for a nickel.

Oh, Generation of Viperal!

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal)

"Big Bill" Haywood, the general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., is out with this fulmination:

"They can't stop us. No matter what they do we will go on and on until we—

—The roughnecks of this world—will

—With control of all production and work,

—When we please and how much we please. The man who makes the war will eat it himself.

—Hell, what's the use of talking about anything, but the man who works with his hands.

The I. W. W. seeks only that kind of men. What old union labor crowd, headed by Gompers and his sitz-hat bunch, won't get anywhere. They're in with the oppressors half of the time. We don't go after the skilled men, though they are welcome to our organization. We are not looking for the highbrows.

Ours is a roughneck gang. That's what they call us, but when all of our crowd get this thing straight in our heads, we will be in a position to dictate terms to every industry in the world. How? By folding our arms and completely stopping all work until our terms are met.

It will be easy. Wage systems will be no more. The roughnecks, as the high brows call us, will be the ones running things. And the highbrows will have to get onto our platform. We are not going up to them. The only right solution of the problem of life in this world is bringing everybody down to our basis of living.

Our Government at present is issuing rations to about a thousand of this gang. Is that the sort of food conservation example it would set us? If the government is going to look after them why not at least put them to work and give them the experience of earning an honest meal?

South Good for Camps

(From the Baltimore American)

Considerable criticism has cropped out in scattered localities along the southern zone of the United States of the placing of all the training camps for the National Guard contingents along with about half of the draft army camps in the Southern States. The criticism is not based upon just considerations when all the facts and circumstances are taken into the equation.

General Gorgas, who directed the business of making the Panama canal fit for human habitation, gives an explanation of the military reasons for sending the army divisions to training camps in the South that should be convincing. There seems to be no basis for the charge that there is politics behind the placing of the camps.

General Gorgas calls attention to what is obvious upon reflection, namely, that the dominant consideration in the selection of a training camp is to obtain a situation and climatic conditions that will be free from winter weather interference with the field maneuvers and the open-air sports, which latter are really an important

phase of the training. In the Southern camps there will be very little time lost because of weather conditions. It is urgently needful that every day should be utilized in militant activities that there should be intensification of the work of training. Climate and not politics, according to General Gorgas, explains the Southern locations.

The training at Meade, which is in Maryland not far from Baltimore, is not likely to encounter interfering weather conditions, even during January and February. Winter in Maryland is a very different proposition from winter in Massachusetts or in any locality of the upper tier of states. As the movement to the thirty-two camps will not be effected until September, the heated period of summer will be near over when the concentrations are made.

Sickness Expected

(From the Detroit Free Press)

It is understood that the state militia troops are to be sent to Europe before the snow flies. Is it prudent to take Northerners, accustomed to a temperate climate, and keep them for weeks in the temperatures of the South by way of preparation for a winter in France, where frost and snow will prevail? We send our baseball teams to warm districts in the early spring and the hospital lists they invariably have in the first month or so after their return are anything but encouraging evidence of what is to happen to our fighting boys after their sojourn down south.

Those Who Do Not Deserve Sympathy

(From the New York Herald)

The Crown Prince returns to the front with the prestige of victory—Brooklyn Eagle.

With the recent on the "to," only at Berlin has the Crown Prince achieved anything bearing remotest resemblance to victory, and that is victory over the German people. Not content with slaughtering them in droves at Verdun, he over-slatches them at home when they manifest a desire to have some part in government, a function which he regards his own by divine right.

The fact that the Chinese One is about to "get away with it" is a severe commentary upon the German people than any that could be written.

No Political Shoulder Straps.

(From the Chicago Tribune)

Every American citizen, whether he has a son in the Army or not, should make himself heard by his congressman and senators on the subject of political military appointments.

The Tribune has known for some time that pressure was being brought upon the War Department to fill places in the Army with men having a political pull. It has been reported from the Capital that a good deal of Secretary Baker's precious time and strength is being taken by gentlemen who are after favors in the way of unearned shoulder straps for themselves or their political friends. This is no new evil. In fact, it has driven every war secretary to despair since this Republic was founded. But that is no reason it should be tolerated any longer, and if the American people are not asleep they will rise now in their might and wipe that curse out forever.

For a curse it is. When an ignoramus is suddenly put in charge of men going into battle the crime of wilful murder on a large scale. The Government that has been committed, and it is murder—

—Upon its citizens to fight over them the first consideration, the best possible conditions. In the Civil War politics ruled a great number of appointments to officer's rank. The result was lives by the thousands wasted in battle and camp. This must not happen now. The shortage of officers will not excuse for admitting political pull or any other form of influence which seeks to land in a responsible place a man unfit to fill it.

The Government is pledged and in honor bound to let fitness govern the selection of all officers. There are now at training camps in the United States 40,000 men taking training under the explicit understanding that their work will be recognized. A second camp of 16,000 will soon be ready.

Besides these men are the officers and trained men of the Regular Army and National Guard, both those with the colors and those retired. Not a single one of these men should be put aside for a political pull, not a single one put under an unfit officer who has been given a commission by influence.

The report from Washington is to the effect thatasmuch as the training camp graduates will be commissioned as lieutenants and captains, with only a few in the higher grades, the ranks of major and lieutenant colonel may be inundated by the politicians and the friends of the politicians.

We are confident Mr. Baker will stand out against this gross piece of bad faith, this crime against the men who are to fight with the flag. But the pressure upon him and the President should be destroyed by outraged public opinion. The favor-seeking congressmen should hear from home without delay. If there are not trained officers to go around, move the trained officers up and give the noncoms and companies pell-mell the subaltern commissions. A second lieutenant just out of West Point, or a National Guardsman, a training camp graduate is finer for a major or a lieutenant-colonel than any untrained beneficiary or political influence.

General Gorgas calls attention to what is obvious upon reflection, namely, that the dominant consideration in the selection of a training camp is to obtain a situation and climatic conditions that will be free from winter weather interference with the field maneuvers and the open-air sports, which latter are really an important

BRITISH DRIVE OFF FLEET OF 20 AIR RAIDERS

Germans Kill 11 Persons and Wound 26 Before Being Dispersed by Guns.

London, July 22—Another daylight raid carried out over the east coast of England this morning, resulted in the repulse of about 20 German airplanes after they had dropped a number of bombs over Felixstowe and Harwich, which killed eleven persons and injured 26. An alarm was sounded in London, but before the Germans could reach any point near the city, they were attacked heavily by defending squadrons of aircraft, which speedily caused them to change their minds and beat a hasty retreat.

The casualties as given above were announced in an official statement issued last evening. The damage to property was insignificant, it said.

"A patrol of the royal flying corps," said the statement, "encountered 20 hostile machines returning to Felixstowe, and brought down one at sea near the coast."

The following official account of the raid was issued earlier in the day:

"A squadron of enemy airplanes, from 16 to 21, approached Felixstowe and Harwich at 8 o'clock this morning. Some bombs were dropped but the heavy fire from the anti-aircraft defense caused the enemy's formation to split up, part returning overseas and part proceeding south, down the Essex coast. The latter party was heavily engaged by gunfire till down the Essex coast and finally proceeded homeward without dropping more bombs. The raiders were pursued out to sea and heavily engaged by our airplanes but the visibility was low and the difficulties of observation were very great."

"The casualties at Felixstowe and Harwich so far are eight killed and 25 injured.

The morning broke bright and sunny, but a thick haze soon appeared. At about eight o'clock the enemy machines were heard and were seen flying high and fast toward the coast. They received a hot reception from the improved defenses, in the shape of anti-aircraft gunfire, and were hardly well over the coast before their formation was broken up. They dropped bombs hastily before retreating.

Observers say that the gunfire which followed the section which went down the Essex coast, reached a pitch of unusual intensity, it was the majority of this squad which caused the firing for the first time of new warning signals in London.

British planes pursued the Germans well out to sea, fighting vigorously till the time, but handicapped by the low visibility. Reports of heavy fire received from various quarters indicate that the authorities have made considerable improvements in the defenses since the last raid over London.

Today's attempt lasted barely two hours. Thousands of persons turned out along the coast when the British planes went up, in the hope of seeing battles in the air, but the combatants soon disappeared in the haze.

A correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company telephoned from Isle of Thanet that warning signals sounded in a number of coastal towns and that firing was heard soon afterwards.

A number of airplanes which were already in the air proceeded in the direction of the firing, followed by the fighting planes. Soon the signal that the raiders had been driven off was given.

A correspondent of the News of the World wires that seven German planes crossed the Essex coast flying from the west, at 8.45 o'clock this morning. Others followed at intervals until 9.30. In all, about 20 machines passed out and disappeared toward the sea without dropping bombs.

Some excitement was caused in London by the sounding of the raid warnings, of which the first notice was given in this morning's newspapers. Persons unaware of the intentions of the authorities were convinced that when the firing of signals began that German airmen had again penetrated London's defenses and were showering bombs on the city. At 8.30 o'clock "sound bombs" were sent up from every fire station in the county, transforming the usual Sunday morning quiet into a din which London now associates with air raids. The signal consisted of three bombs fired at intervals of a quarter of a minute. There were distinct reports as the bombs left the small mortars, and loud ones when they exploded in the air.

Persons who believed anti-aircraft guns were in action made a rush for cover, being urged to do so by the police, who appeared in the streets with placards warning the public to seek shelter. The tube stations were also favorite places of refuge. Some persons whose breakfast had been disturbed brought pots of coffee with them and finished their meal on platforms. Early morning services in the city churches proceeded without interruption.

About an hour after the first warning the police again appeared on the streets with placards announcing that all was clear.

There is little doubt an attempt was made to reach London. In giving notice that warning signals would be fired the authorities announced that such warnings would not be given unless it appeared from information re-

ceived from the military that an attack on London was intended.

A correspondent in Essex of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that he witnessed an aerial battle which lasted almost an hour. A squadron of several German aircraft traveling westward, encountered a number of British planes, which compelled them to turn northward. They went in this direction about half a mile and then veered to the east.

One German machine was cut off from the main body and surrounded by three British airplanes, which drove it in the opposite direction until all four were lost in the haze. The pursuit of the others continued, all the machines climbing to a greater height as they fought. They attained an altitude of 16,000 to 18,000 feet and were soon lost to sight.

INDUSTRIAL CHANGES WILL BE NUMEROUS

(By Associated Press)
Leeds, England, July 23.—The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York is one of the most democratic bishops in England, and during the course of a speech at the Leeds Chamber of Commerce said he could not imagine the old system of private property in industry surviving long. Industrial changes after the war he thought would be far-reaching.

NEW MEXICAN COIN WILL SOON APPEAR

(By Associated Press)
Mexico City, July 23.—A New Mexican coin will be put into circulation shortly. It is a gold twenty peso piece, the design having the Mexican eagle on one side and a reproduction of the Aztec calendar stone on the other. They will be known as "calendarios."

PORTSMOUTH

FISH CO.

TELEPHONE 760

Cod,

Haddock, Halibut,
Fresh Mackerel,
Oysters, Clams,
Salt Mackerel,
Salt Herring,
Smoked Herring,
Slack Salted Pollock and
Codfish.

AUTO DELIVERY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DRAFT APPEALS BOARD NAMED

Following the recommendation of Governor Henry W. Keyes to the President to have the various branches of industry represented, he has been notified of the appointment of the following District Board of Appeals under the Army Draft law: Edmund Sullivan, Berlin; Dr. George Cook, Concord; Richard A. Cooney, Portsmouth; Winthrop L. Carter, Nashua; Samuel O. Titus, Röllingsford.

Mr. Sullivan is a prominent Democratic lawyer and was chairman of the State Excise Commission during Gov. Samuel D. Felker's administration.

Dr. Cook is a member of the Concord Draft Board, from which he will resign in order to take the State position. He is the dean of the Concord medical fraternity and was in the United States Army-hospital service during the Spanish War. He founded the Alpha Kappa Kappa Medical School, Fraternity, which has chapters in almost every State in the Union.

Mr. Cooney is the president of the State Federation of Labor and a member of the New Hampshire Committee of Public Safety, appointed by Gov. Keyes.

Mr. Carter, who is the head of one of the chief industries of Nashua, is president of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association and a member of the executive committee of the Committee of Safety.

Mr. Titus, who represents the agricultural interests of the State on the board, came from Ohio to New Hampshire a dozen years ago and bought the large farm in Röllingsford once owned by the late United States Senator Edward H. Rollins. Mr. Titus was the Progressive candidate for Congress in the 1st New Hampshire District in 1912.

Gov. Keyes will notify the members of the district board today of their appointment to the State board and they will arrange at once for a meeting for organization and the establishing of permanent headquarters.

DRAFTING HELD HERE FOR THE CIVIL WAR

Another historical building is the old custom house on Daniel and Penhallow streets, which has not been the subject of post card production. This building is of special note at the present time, as it was the scene of the drafting of men for the Civil war and also of riotous crowds. Of substantial construction it presents but little change from its appearance a century ago.



TO YOUR HEALTH

and to your everlasting satisfaction. We toast you in the name of vintage wines and liquors. Our cellars contain the choice goodies that are aged with a view to the smack and ting of perfection. Look over our wine and liquor lists. The prices will be equally satisfactory.

JOSEPH SACCO,

252 Market St.

A. MUSTONE

115 PENHALLOW ST.

High Grade Wines and Liquors.

Ale and Lager on Draught.

Shooting Gallery

Open Evening.

Learn to Shoot Here!

BIG CANTONMENT AT AYER, MASS. IS NOW DEVELOPING

5,000 Workers Transforming 18,000 Acres of Brushland Into Military City.

Ayer, Mass., July 23.—The big cantonment under construction here, as Camp Devens, is soon to be the temporary home of the thousands of New England men just drafted for the new National Army. It is about one quarter completed, according to estimates of army officers and civilian constructors. The progress made during the first month toward transforming 18,000 acres of brushland into a military city for nearly 40,000 inhabitants is regarded as gratifying, and officially the work was declared today to be "ahead of schedule."

The camp will be one of the most healthful of any of the cantonments in the country. In the opinion of sanitary officers, its natural features of topography and surroundings are considered ideal and advanced methods of sanitation are being applied to guard to the utmost the health of the young men. Flies and mosquitoes have been made the objects of an energetic effort toward elimination, with much success. Sickness has been prevented during the first month of preparation among the 5,000 workmen and soldiers now here, each of whom has been instructed in applied individual sanitation, officers said.

To work out a sanitation scheme for a city of such proportions would alone, in peace times, have required as requiring months of study, but engineers under the direction of Captain Edward Canfield, U. S. A., a West Point and Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate, have tackled the problem skillfully and have made visible progress.

To date nearly 200 buildings, including 67 of the 102 big barracks are already up, streets are laid out, and heating, lighting, water and drainage construction work is well under way. Six hundred and fifty buildings, including barracks, shower baths and mess halls will be completed with all possible speed as the initial stage of development of the camp, and officers expressed themselves as confident that the cantonment will be ready to this extent for the coming, about the first week in September, of New England's 37,800 recruits.

The plains call also for 400 additional buildings including hospitals, administration offices, assembly halls, stables and storehouses, and these it is not expected to finish until late in the fall.

Like a frontier boom town going up, a big circus just coming to town, or a land company developing a new home site, are the sights and sounds of the cantonment. Hundreds of carpenters with hammer and saw, working on one and two-story buildings of unpainted lumber, which lie in a pear-shaped group, about three great laborers' shacks in a clearing in the woods, about a mile square; young motor trucks brought from the Mexican border, and horse drawn drays loaded with building materials, bumping along new-made roads in seemingly endless file; other motor cars bearing United States army number plates and carrying sun-brown men in khaki at high speed through clouds of dust; here and there, a horseback rider with an armful of blue prints; thousands of laborers toiling by the roadside; a dozen great mechanical trench-diggers scooping up the earth; parties of engineers engaged in surveying over the scrubland on the outskirts; in the distance a group of dun-colored canvas tents of the millitiamen on guard duty, and above all the clang of the striking hammers, the drone of the saws, the shouts of the team drivers, the honk of the automobile horns, the crashing of falling timber and the puffing and steaming of freight locomotives—that is the picture of the Ayer cantonment today.

Of most immediate interest is the prospective recruit who comes to look over his future training quarters are the barracks. Those for the officers are one story in height, and those for the men of two stories. They stand each on a score of big foundation posts, and are without cellars. Outside, the structures will be covered with tarpaper. The interior will be finished with wall board. Officers' barracks will be used exclusively for sleeping purposes. The barracks for the men have a kitchen and mess hall on the ground floor and dormitory to accommodate a company of 200 men on the floor above. The showers will be separate buildings.

The camp is to be electrically lighted throughout. Linen at present are at work stringing wires from Leominster in order that power, generated at plants beside water falls on the Upper Deerfield river in the far northwestern end of the state, can be brought here. Supplying the camp daily with 2,000,000 gallons of fresh drinking water has also been one of the principal problems met. Wells are being drilled and from a large standpipe the water will be piped to the various buildings of the cantonment.

The camp as now planned contains the assessed valuation of real property and improvement in Greater New

held warfare will take place in the adjacent countryside. Cross country marches will take the place of dress parades. Features of trench fighting, including bomb throwing and the erection and penetration of wire entanglements, will be worked out in sections of the cantonment specially equipped.

BISHOP WORRIED ABOUT MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND

(By Associated Press)

London, July 23.—The Bishop of Peterborough, is worried about the marriage problem after the war and has called attention to the possibility that, in view of the number of men killed, in the war, women may have more difficulty in finding husbands than heretofore.

"One grave question of the future," he said, "possibly the near future, is the idea of marriage which will prevail. It is possible that the holy estate will be attacked in a way we have never known; we may be confronted by efforts of many people, in view of the present unprecedented situation."

"What is to be the equivalent of munition and other work?" he asked. "Where are the forces that have been generated to find their outlet? Some scope their must be for the surprising energy of the war has brought forth. To that problem the church must find the answer, and not a mere routine answer."

ELIOT

Eliot, July 23.—Mr. and Mrs. True Canney, their son Holt D. Canney, a family of Malden, Mass., their daughter, Mrs. Garland, and her husband, Dr. Garland, and her son Eugene Edson of Brockton, Mass., who have been staying at the Canney place for a number of days, have returned to their home.

Rev. Mr. Forgrave, pastor of the M. E. church here and the Government Street M. E. church at Kittery, has resigned to do Y. M. C. A. work with the U. S. Army in France, sailing the 26th inst.

Charles Tebbets of Portsmouth was in town Friday evening. William Snow of Kittery was a recent visitor here.

Mrs. Albert Wetherbee of Portsmouth was a visitor in town Sunday.

Master Gerald Foss returned home Thursday from a visit with his cousin, Mrs. Walter A. Spencer of Newfields.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Dixon are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Dyer, her husband, Rev. Mr. Dyer, and their two children from Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Young entertained an ailing party of relatives from Franklin on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins of Laconia were visitors here Saturday.

Mrs. Young and daughter of Kennebunk were recent guests at Mrs. Samuel Dixon's.

Dr. E. H. Dixon of White Plains, N. Y., is expected to arrive Tuesday to pass his vacation with his mother, Mrs. E. P. Dixon. His wife will join him later, as she is now visiting her sister in Hartford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Harrow of Portsmouth were visitors in town Friday evening.

Mrs. Herbert Williams returns to her home in Gardner, Me., today, after a visit with relatives in town.

An auto party from Omaha, Neb., stopped in town to call on Miss Merriman, who is also from Omaha, on Friday, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Dixon.

Joseph Muddock and family of Portsmouth were in town Sunday.

Judge A. B. Cole of Kittery was a Sunday visitor in town.

Henry P. Spinney is quite ill at his home in town.

H. Clinton Spinney of Lynn, Mass., has been in town recently.

Mrs. George Fuller of Portsmouth was the recent guest of her father.

PROSPECTORS

One of the magazines has been retelling the romantic story of the prospector. He goes forth loaded with a thousand chances against his finding a thing worth while. But he may, and that is what comforts him for his hardships happen upon him in bonanza and he is entitled to end his days as one of the sudden rich.

In the Midwest and East we have our prospectors. They are known as deer hunters. Every year at the open season they harpoon into the woods, the mountains and the neglected waste places. They have guns, tents, long knives, cooking utensils of expensive design, strange costumes, field glasses, cough medicine and sun in cans. Also they have what the prospector does not always carry, namely, licenses. They may not have a particle of game. But again—hurrah—they may bring down a settler, a cow, a valuable friend, a guide, even a deer.

As between being a prospector or the Western type or that of the East, the far Westerner seems to have advantages. He doesn't have to mourn at many funerals.—Toledo Blade.

The investment in the electrical industries of this country is equal to the assessed valuation of real property and improvement in Greater New

England, and the value of the same is estimated at \$10,000,000,000.

PEOPLE YOU KNOW,

Mrs. Joseph Burke of Boston is here for a few days.

Robert Wilson of Illington street passed Sunday in Boston.

H. E. Beynon and family are at Haged Neck for two weeks.

James Tobin of Auburn street, East Manchester, is visiting in this city.

James Berry witnessed the baseball game at South Berwick on Saturday, a visitor here today too took up many of the men in the registration list for draft.

Miss Katherine V. Leahy of the M. C. Foye store is enjoying her vacation.

Mrs. Florence A. Herman is at The Wentworth for the balance of the season.

Miss Mary Wholley of the G. H. French store is enjoying her annual vacation.

Max Gelman and young son visited friends in Newburyport and Hyannis on Sunday.

Miss Katherine Quinn of Richards avenue has returned from a visit to Alton Bay.

Thomas Foden, of Boston passed Sunday in this city with his brother, John Foden of Hill street.

Mrs. Charles Robins and children of Union street has returned from a visit with relatives in Biddeford.

Leiter Carter, Charles E. Lowd is on his annual vacation and his route is being covered by Carter Clyde Robinson.

Doris May Peek of Everett, Mass., is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Gowen of Deer street.

Mrs. David Grogan of Newcastle has returned from a visit in Boston. She was accompanied by her son, Herbert Grogan.

Augustus Finnegan who is employed in the post office department at Boston is passing his vacation with his family in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sheehan and family of Dennis street who have been passing two weeks at Alton Bay have returned home.

Mrs. Charles Jerome Edwards of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is passing the summer in this city has returned from several days' visit in Concord.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dignan and Frank Day on Sunday visited Apple Crest Farm at Hampton Falls and later took in the sights at Hampton Beach.

John Long of the New England Telephone Exchange staff has returned from Concord and on Monday went to Exeter where he will be engaged for the next two weeks.

Visitors at Hampton Beach on Sunday were John T. Dudley and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dudley of Lynn, Mass., noted to that place to escape the oppressive heat of the city.

Mrs. Harry Dibble and daughter Helen of Sanbornton, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Wool is at Camp Tak-et-ezy, Newington, returned home on Monday.

Mrs. Wells, wife of Dr. Henry Wells of Laconia, was the guest of friends in his city over the weekend during which she made arrangements for the opening of a cottage at Rye North Beach for the month of September.

Roy Macdonald who for several years past has been employed at the local post office concluded his duties on Saturday to accept a position with the Industrial Service and Equipment Co. of Boston.

Charles E. Dodge of Deer street attended the reunion of the Dodge family held in Raymond on Saturday. Of the family, five brothers and three sisters were present to participate in the day's festivities.

A Leon Smith, clerk in the local post office terminated his duties on Saturday evening and on Wednesday will enter the federal service as adjutant of the New Hampshire Coast Artillery. His place in the post office will be taken by Fred Folsom.

Miss Zynthia Woods, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Woods is entering a house party at her parents' summer home at Newington, consisting of Miss Florence Stott, Vivian Goldsmith, Helen Newell, Virginia Barton, Eleanor Jones of this city, J. Pauline Hughes of Greenland, Dorothy Jenkins of Eliot. Miss Avie Varrell is the chaperone.

On Sunday a party from Lynn, Mass., consisting of Chief William F. Welch, Mrs. William F. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Norbert Bond, Jr., Mrs. Lewis Jones, Arthur Jones, Frances Eldredge, Eddie Eldredge, Marion Eldredge, Thomas Eldredge, Wallace Eldredge, Jessie Sawyer, Alice Sherry motored to Newington and passed the day at Camp Tak-et-ezy as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Woods.

Col. Charles Augustus Doyen, U. S. marine corps, who had the distinction of being selected to command the first regiment of marines to be sent to France, is a son of the late Edward N. Doyen, formerly of Falmouth, and well known in this city. He is a direct descendant of Francis Doyen, the first man to settle in the township of Falmouth. Since leaving the naval academy at Annapolis, where he enlisted as a cadet midshipman June 21, 1874, Col. Doyen has been on duty at various points on land and sea throughout the world, being stationed at the Portsmouth navy yard in 1888. That year he was promoted to captain.

The investment in the electrical industries of this country is equal to the assessed valuation of real property and improvement in Greater New

OLYMPIA MONDAY AND TUESDAY COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN

Change of Program Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Paramount Picture.

WILFRED LUCAS and

LILLIAN GISH in

"Soul's Triumphant"

The story of a man's regeneration.

RUTH ROLAND in "THE NEGLECTED WIFE"

Illustrating "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet."

"Each To His Kind"

Stills soprano shriek—"Socrates!" solo strikes staircase. "Speak, sir! Sober?" She scared stiff. Seeks salvation somewhere. Suddenly spies sneak thief stealing silver.

"Stop!" shouts Soc. "Scat!" says sneak thief, showing six

INTENSE HEAT CAUSES UNTOLD SUFFERING

Two Dead in Boston—Storms Hold Up Trolley and Telephone Service in Maine and Vermont—No Relief in Sight.

Without doubt Sunday was the hottest day of the year and the suffering was intense in the larger cities in New England. In this section it was the hottest day on record for years with the thermometer registering between 92 and 98 in the shade. Little air moved to give any relief and what did blow came from the south. Even this died down with the sun and at midnight the temperature stood close to the 90 mark with little chance of relief as the threatening skies cleared and the hopes of showers faded away.

Those who attempted to escape the heat by trips to the near-by beaches were little better off than those remaining home. At both York and Hampton beaches large crowds arrived with each incoming car but the nearness to the water didn't help matters a great deal. So far as is known there were no prostrations reported here or in this section.

Two Die in Boston

Boston, July 22.—Today was the hottest day in Boston for ten years and two deaths resulted from the heat.

HOLLIS FIGHTS RESOLUTION AGAINST HOOVER

Senator Henry F. Hollis and Reed of Missouri had a heated clash during the discussion of the amendment of Senator Reed in which he got after Mr. Hoover and attempted to block his appointment stating that he, Mr. Hoover had been away from the country so long that he lost his right to vote.

Hollis attacked the amendment as unjustified.

"It is no secret to the Senate or to the country that the Senator from Missouri is bitterly opposed to Mr. Hoover," said Senator Hollis. "He was mercilessly cross-examined by the Senator during his recent appearance before the Senate committee. The Senator treated him much as though Mr. Hoover had been on trial for some crime in a police court—as though Mr. Hoover was a chicken thief."

Senator Reed jumped to his feet protesting.

That statement is absolutely false, explained Mr. Reed. "I did not say that. The Senator does not state the truth."

"I think the chair ought to call the Senator to order," said Senator Hollis, addressing Vice-President Marshall. This is no place to indulge in words of that sort.

"The printed records will show," Mr. Reed went on.

"Or in fistfights or in altercations," proceeded Mr. Hollis.

Senator Reed put the question of personal privilege.

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"Those who would overthrow Mr. Reed went on."

Charles Pendergast, a newspaper compositor, dropped on Newpaper Row this afternoon and died a few minutes later at the hospital where he was rushed. Another man who is as yet unidentified, dropped dead in Newpaper Row in the afternoon.

The official temperature as announced by the weather bureau was 92 but it was several degrees higher in the streets.

Storm in Portland

Portland, July 22.—For two and a half hours tonight street car traffic over the Cumberland Electric line, which operates in Portland, the subways, Old Orchard, Biddeford and Saco, was at a standstill as the result of lightning striking the main power house and putting it out of commission. After repairs were made it was some time before the cars were again in motion as the telephone system was also out and all instructions to the motormen had to be transmitted by automobiles.

Storms also affected the telephone lines in Vermont and much damage was felt in many sections.

FAVORS THE ABOLITION OF CHURCH DEANS

London, July 22.—Deans of the Church of England or rather of the Cathedrals of England, are luxuries and should be abolished, in the opinion of the Right Reverend Arthur F. W. Ingram, Bishop of London who declared that the three hundred and fifty thousand dollars spent yearly on deans is wasted money. "It is with no disrespect that I say it," he declared, "but I believe that the whole idea of a dean being at the head of a cathedral and the bishop having no right whatever in his see, is an unorthodox thing. In some cathedrals a Bishop cannot even preach without the leave of the dean and chapter. There are exalted men among them but the money spent yearly is more needful for the Bishops of the new dioceses which are required."

"No man has the personal privilege of eating a man a lion on this floor," wrote in Senator Williams.

"The Senator has asserted that I misreated Mr. Hoover and that I treated him like a chicken thief," continued Senator Reed. "I say that in a reflection on me. Every word that I said to Mr. Hoover appears in the Record and no man can read it but see that what I say is correct. Any fair, decent and honest senator can read the testimony and see I have not misrepresented it."

Preceding the clash Senator Hollis had attempted to prevent Senator Reed from introducing the amendment by raising a point of order which was overruled.

Senator Reed denied there was any other purpose in the amendment and that his answer to critics would be made at the proper time and place and in soberly, not in the dregs of intoxication.

"I did not use that language," insisted Mr. Reed. "It remains for the Senator from Missouri to use it."

"The printed records will show," Mr. Reed went on.

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ARE YOUR TEETH EXTRA SENSITIVE?

Many people have extra sensitive teeth and have allowed their mouths to get in a terrible condition because their previous trips to the dentist have been nothing short of going to the dentist's office with me. It is so different. There is ABSOLUTELY NO PAIN WHEN YOU COME TO ME. Try me just once. I am the different dentist.

NATURE'S TEETH

NO PAIN NO HIGH PRICES
THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.
DR. T. T. ESTABROOKS, 39 Congress St., Portsmouth.
NURSE IN ATTENDANCE.

named, carried on his operations for more than two years before his activities were ended by a traveler who recognized him as a German officer and informed the police. Walsco got wind of what was coming and got away to Copenhagen before the police visited him.

There is no reason to believe that the "spy central" in Gothenburg has been broken up by the removal of these three men.

ELKS MILLION FOR HOSPITAL AND FAMILIES

(By Associated Press)

New York, July 22.—The \$1,000,000 war relief fund of the B. P. O. Elks will be used for the establishing of base hospitals for American soldiers behind the lines in France, for the relief of families of soldiers called to the colors by the draft and for the training of disabled soldiers in useful work on their return, it was announced this afternoon by John K. Tenner, chairman of the Elks War Relief committee. The announcement is contained in a report of the committee to the Grand Lodge following a conference held today by the committee and Hobey L. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross.

The 400,000 members of the Elks will be notified tomorrow by the Grand Lodge that they are expected to raise the \$1,000,000 fund which was unanimously voted by the Grand Lodge at the annual convention held in Boston two weeks ago.

Sunday arrivals included: Mrs. Richard Warren Sears, Miss Sylvia Sears and W. M. Sears, Chicago; Mr and Mrs John A. Steel, New York; Mr and Mrs. Giles Whiting, Mr and Mrs. B. L. Ferrier, New York; Thomas W. Broadhurst, New York; Mr and Mrs. A. J. Miller, Mr and Mrs. A. L. Grace, Carlton and Raymond Grace, South Amboy; James Aspinwall, Frank A. Alder, New York; Mr and Mrs. S. J. McLean, Mr and Mrs. J. C. Stebbins, Watertown; Mr and Mrs. W. H. Hutchins, Mr and Mrs. J. E. Barnum, Lynn; Mr and Mrs. J. H. Goff, Mrs. Evans, J. T. Tucker, Lowell; Miss Alice Cloud, New York; Mr and Mrs. George W. Lennox, Miss Esther Lennox, Haverhill; Mr and Mrs. F. H. Stevens, Brookline; Mr and Mrs. William Johnson, Lynn; Mr and Mrs. A. B. Perry, Arlington; Mr and Mrs. Robert E. Marden, Henry W. Barnes, Lowell; Mr and Mrs. James McCandlish, Attleboro; Mr and Mrs. J. G. Porter, Peabody, Mass.; Mr and Mrs. W. J. Goddard, Mr and Mrs. S. Fred Smith, Lynn; Mr and Mrs. E. Woodbury, Haverhill; Mr and Mrs. H. C. Ponie, Georgetown, Mass.; Samuel Allard and party, Boston; Mr and Mrs. F. G. MacMahon, Boston; Mrs. J. P. Seabury, Noel Seabury, Chicago; Mr and Mrs. J. L. Keith, Haverhill; Moton Adams, Charles W. Day, Marblehead Neck; Mr and Mrs. W. M. Marston, Mr and Mrs. A. D. Ronimus, Brookline; C. A. Dumont and family, Boston; Mrs. A. N. Hollingsworth and party, Brookline; Miss Nina Kelso and party, New York; Mr and Mrs. F. S. Stow, Mr and Mrs. H. H. Halladay, Brookline; Mr and Mrs. Herbert Rice, William Gladstone, Philadelphia; Mr and Mrs. Edwin Lichtenstein and party, New York; Miss Marie Byrne, Cleveland; Miss Claudia Duff, James Stoddart, Brookline; Mrs. H. T. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. Frank L. Tack and Miss Mellon, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Mr and Mrs. E. Jennings, Exeter.

The body was recovered and was later viewed by Medical Referee George E. Pender of Portsmouth.

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GERMAN RAIDER AGAIN SEEN IN ATLANTIC

(By Associated Press)

An Atlantic Port, July 22.—Due west of Spain and about two-thirds distance across the Atlantic, a steamer, believed to be one of the unnamed German raiders, was reported today by a British steamer which arrived here. The commander of the steamer reported that he escaped from the hostile vessel.

We suggest that you call at your druggist's and get a bottle of these salts.

VANITY AND SPECTACLES

The Old Plea That Wearing Glasses Makes One Look Aged,

One of the popular objections to wearing glasses is that wearing glasses makes one look old.

This was true in the days when they were worn only to help poor sight and chiefly by the elderly. Now a very large percentage of wearers of spectacles are children and the wearing of spectacles is no longer a mark of advanced age. It is not a sufficient excuse for a lady to say that glasses would make her look old.

Moreover, wearing glasses is one of the best preservers of a youthful appearance. This is because prolonged eye strain causes wrinkles to appear prematurely and gives the countenance a strained anxious, tired, drawn cross look, which is very characteristic and is far more to be avoided from the point of view of appearance than the slight disagreement of glasses.

Indeed, so far from unbecoming, there are some types of face to which glasses just add the finishing touch. Charles Phelps Cushing in World's "Pretty rough jolt"—Ladies Home Journal.

SIAM DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA AND GERMANY

(By Associated Press)

London, July 22.—Siam has declared a state of war existing between that country and Austria and Germany according to a dispatch received here to-night from Rauter's correspondent. The dispatch comes from Bangkok.

Nine German steamships with a total tonnage of 19,000 tons have been seized by the government, the report added. In the dispatch the government

of Siam declared that the step was necessary "to uphold the sacred doctrine of the right of self government against militarism and oppression, especially against small nations."

As a further step against Austria and Germany the government of Siam has ordered the arrest of all Germans and Austrians within her borders and the order has been executed in a large measure.

LIE IN WAIT FOR U. S. TRANSPORTS

Big German Submarines Half Way Across to Cape Race; Many Been Damaged.

An Atlantic Port, July 23.—British officers arriving yesterday said that a number of German submarines had met with casualties in various ways and had to put back to their base along the German coast or at Zeebrugge in Belgium for repairs. This took considerable time they said as the parts of the submarines were made at factories in Bremen, Essen, Elberfeld, Crefeld and other manufacturing cities in Germany.

Also a number of large submarines had been sent out from 500 to 600 miles in the Atlantic ocean to wait for United States transports, and others had been dispatched along the Spanish coast from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Mediterranean to look for French and Italian transports.

One of these big U-boats attacked the Royal Mail steam packet Demerara on July 3 off the coast of Spain and sank her with a torpedo. The passengers and crew were all saved and it was stated that the Demerara had gone down in shallow water and there was a possibility of salvaging her after the war.

The officers said the Germans had been trying to get the Demerara ever since June 3, 1916, when she sank a submarine with gunfire off the Portuguese coast while on her way home from Buenos Aires.

Captain G. S. Gillard who was in command at the time, received a reward of \$2000 from the British admiralty for being the first merchant seafarer to sink one of the U-boats. The German admiralty offered a reward for the capture of Captain Gillard and he afterward got a shore appointment with the company.

Proof and specifications may be seen at the office of the City Auditor. This will be received at the Auditor's office up to 10 a. m. Thursday, July 26, 1917, and should be marked "Proposal for Printing City Report." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Per Order Committee on Printing.

THOS. H. PALMER, Auditor.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING CITY REPORT.

Sealed proposals are solicited for printing and binding the following reports:

300 City Reports, paper covers.

50 City Reports, cloth covers.

300 Reports, Board of Instruction, paper covers.

100 Reports, City Auditor, paper covers.

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The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Call at my shop for demonstration.

Truck body building a specialty. Ford bodies built to order.

FREDERICK WATKINS,

111 Hanover St., Portsmouth

SMOKE

S. G. LONDRES

10c cigar

FOR SALE BY

W. S. JACKSON,

111 Market St.

SEAL-TITE FINISH

FOR INTERIOR USE



HALF MILLION LOST IN FIRE IN CLEVELAND

(By Associated Press)

Cleveland, July 22.—A half million dollar property loss occurred this afternoon when the New York Central and Big Four Railroad freight shed was destroyed by fire with all of the contents. Defective wiring was the cause according to railway officials but Fire Commissioner Wallace is not satisfied with this version and an investigation has been ordered. The officials say they have no cause to believe that the fire was of incendiary origin.

The fact that large machine shops, exacting garage men, and mechanical engineers recommend our Oxygen-Acetylene Welding service is proof absolute that it is dependable and satisfactory. We weld broken metal parts ranging all the way from stove parts to heavy castings—and are experts in intricate, complicated work. Our welding is the work of skilled experts working in a fully equipped plant.

G. A. TRAFTON,
200 Market St., Portsmouth
HORSESHEOING AND JOBBING.

MAY ENLIST IN ARMY OR NAVY THOUGH CALLED

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 22.—The men called for examination under the working of the selective conscription drawing last week may still enlist in the army and navy but not the marine corps until the order to appear before the local exemption boards for examination is issued, which will probably be in about ten days. This statement was issued this afternoon by Provost Marshal General Crowder. This is the last opportunity for men registered under the conscription act to select their own arm of the service.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1916

European Russia imported \$45,552,000 worth of goods in 1916, an increase of no less than 100 per cent over the total for 1915, according to a compilation from official Russian statistics made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce. Last year's imports fell only \$3,000,000 short of the figure for the normal year 1913. As a matter of fact, since the official figures do not include munitions the value of the goods actually received and requiring transportation must have been greatly in excess of the value recorded.

When it is considered that in 1916 European Russia received goods by two routes only (Archangel and Sennaya-Vyborg), while goods were entered at 45 ports in 1913, it is easier to appreciate the tremendous freight traffic that the port of Archangel and the Russian railroads were called upon to handle and the inevitable congestion that has made necessary the strict limitation of imports.

In the original figures, stated in values, there was an apparent increase in the 1916 imports of 41 per cent over 1915. The fall in ruble exchange has been allowed for in the Bureau's statement by making the conversions for

1913 at the normal rate of 51.5 cents to the ruble and those for 1916 at 31.8 cents. In the big import returns for 1916, however, high prices constitute an important though indeterminate factor, which counterbalanced to some extent the decline in the exchange value of the ruble.

The effect of the war was even more apparent in the export trade of 1916 (\$151,460,000), which was less than one-fourth of the normal exports of 1913 (\$731,759,000), though nearly 23 per cent more than the exports of 1915. The growth last year in the total trade, which amounted to \$607,415,903, as against \$395,254,000 in 1915, represents chiefly the remarkable increase in imports.

The most important contributors to the Russian market in 1916 were the United Kingdom and the United States. An extraordinary increase over 1913 (4.735 per cent) was made by Japan, whose energetic canvass of foreign markets since the war started has attracted attention in Russia, as well as in South Africa and Australia. In relative increase over 1913 the United States takes second place, the percentage being 252. Other countries that showed a remarkable growth of sales to Russia between 1913 and 1916 are the following: Sweden, 260 per cent; Finland, 167 per cent; the United Kingdom, 123 per cent; Norway and France, each 88 per cent.

As might be expected, the articles imported in largest quantities were those directly or indirectly connected with the war. Machinery and apparatus, the largest item in value (\$9,508,000), represented only 28 per cent of the quantity imported in 1913, but 49 per cent of the value. The average price per short ton was \$241 in 1913 and \$406 in 1916. The United States and the United Kingdom were the sources of the largest machinery imports, their respective shares in 1916 being 27,000 and 23,000 tons. The shortage and high price of paper are reflected in the greatly increased quantity imported in both 1913 and 1916 (196,000 and 236,000 tons respectively), as compared with 152,000 tons in 1910 and the exceedingly high valuation placed upon the 1916 imports. The valuation per tons was about \$82 in 1913 and \$128 in 1916, as compared with \$107 in 1910. Almost all the paper imports come from Finland and represent the principal article exchanged by that country for Russia food products. Copper imports (36,200 tons, valued at \$17,022,000) increased over four times in quantity, as compared with the normal year 1913, and almost 8 times in value. The United States supplied four-fifths of the quantity imported in 1916. Last year marked Japan's first contribution to the Russian copper imports at European ports, the amount being 1,200 tons, valued at \$796,000.

Coal imports (1,016,000 tons, valued at \$14,572,000), practically all of which came from the United Kingdom, represented only one-eighth of the normal quantity (\$3,568,000 tons in 1913) but nearly 40 per cent of the normal value. The fuel shortage in Russia, which has been brought about by the combination of decreased coal imports with the loss of the Polish mines and increased industrial activity, was shown in the greatly augmented purchases of wood from Finland, imports of which rose from 506,000 tons in 1913 to 741,000 tons in 1916.

The marked decline in imports of raw cotton represented partly a shifting of trade routes. While the amount received at ports of European Russia declined from 720,000 bales of 500 pounds in 1913 to 56,000 bales in 1916, the imports over the Asiatic frontiers increased from 148,000 bales in 1913 to 396,000 bales in 1916. The 1916 valuation per bale showed a marked advance over that of 1913 (\$83 and \$65, respectively), and the total value thereof showed a decline of 36 per cent, whereas the total quantity imported over both European and Asiatic frontiers was only half that of 1913. However, large supplies of Russian cotton were available in 1916 from the bumper crop of 1915; and this fact, together with the loss of spindles in this territory occupied by the German army, probably shared with the difficulties of transportation the responsibility for the diminished imports.

There were the expected increases in such war items as boots and shoes, barded wire, leather, harnesses, automobile, wool, woolen materials, and

WHAT A BLESSING A GAS RANGE IS IN HOT WEATHER. GET ONE NOW AND MAKE THE SUMMER ENJOYABLE. NEXT YEAR THEY WILL COST MORE.

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KAISER CALLS 2,000,000 IN ANSWER TO U.S.

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 22.—Germany's answer to America's draft was received at the War Department today through confidential channels. The Kaiser has called 2,000,000 to the colors for March 1. The reports indicate that 2,269,000 reservists are being prepared for the front.

It is impossible to get precise details concerning the ages and fighting capacity of these men. Some of them undoubtedly have been at the front in previous campaigns. Others are supposed to be men who have been invalided home for months.

These figures represent Germany's supreme fighting forces; it is believed the men have been called to meet the onslaught which the Allies are expected to direct against the Hindenburg line after the American Army begins operations in the first months of the spring.

While the German military machine is preparing to make its greatest effort against the Allied drive, every indication received in official circles points to the fact that internal conditions in Germany are getting worse daily and that nothing but the Rumanian crops apparently can protect the people from the ravages of hunger.

White House

WANTED—A furnished house, about

six rooms, for August or September and September. State improvements and rent. T. Herald, he JI 21, 1w.

WANTED—Private family to take

4-1/2 year old girl to board. For inter-

view write A. R. Chronicle-Herald office, ch JI 21.

WANTED—Two or three rooms for

light housekeeping, either in Kittery

or Portsmouth. State terms. Address

P. C. A., this office, he JI 18, 1w.

WANTED—A steady place to work,

four or five hours a day. References

given. William H. Emery, 21 Blossom

street, he JI 18, 1w.

WANTED—At once, an experienced

waitress at the Washington House

Cable road, Rye Beach. he JI 18, 1w.

WANTED—Bookkeeper. Middle aged

man to take charge of books and cash

in manufacturing concern. Application in

own handwriting, stating experience

age and salary expected. Address G. F.

B. this office, Portsmouth, N. H.

WANTED—Men over fifty to sell our

high class stock. Wonderful oppor-

tunity; send for details. Barnes Bros.

Nur. Co., Yalesville, Conn. he JI 17, 1w.

RELIABLE HUSTLERS WANTED

to solicit orders; no delivering or col-

lecting; experience not necessary; earn

\$25 to \$50 weekly. Will go to attractive

proposition. Hunter Chase Co., Nur-

series, Auburn, Me. he JI 17, 1w.

WANTED—Two or three small, un-

furnished rooms for light housekeep-

ing; good location and convenient lo-

cation essential. References desired.

Address H. H. Herald, he JI 16, 1w.

OLD FALSE TEETH BOUGHT

broken or any condition. We pay up to

\$5 a set according to value. Mail at

once and get our offer. If unsatisfac-

tory, will return teeth. Domestic Sup-

ply Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—By a man with seven

years' experience, position as automo-

obile mechanic or driver. Address P. O.

Box 591, he JI 17, 1w.

WANTED—In Newmarket, a live

girl or boy to gather news for the

Portsmouth Herald. Address The Her-

ald, Portsmouth, N. H. ch JI 25, 1w.

WANTED—In Exeter, a live girl or

boy to gather news for the Portsmout

h Herald. Address The Herald, Ports-

mouth, N. H. M 19, h ff.

BOY WANTED—Boy about 18

years, to learn good business. Apply

at once to this office. he m22, ff.</

For Mid-Summer Work and Diversion

THE NEEDLE WORK AND BOOK DEPARTMENTS

OF THE D. F. BORTHWICK STORE

SCOTCH AND SHETLAND YARN
STAMPED LINENS, CRETTONES,
EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.

ESCAPES POLE STRIKES WALL

Soldier on Motorcycle Injured on Highway East of York Beach.

A soldier from one of the Maine militia companies had a narrow escape from a more serious injury and

probably death on the Maine state highway between York Beach and Cape Neddick. He was riding a motorcycle with another soldier when they met an auto on a sharp curve. They were so close that neither had much time for action, and the soldier in turning from the highway barely escaped a telephone pole but fetched up against a stone wall. He was cut and bruised about the legs but managed to continue on his way.

Wallis Sands was alive with hundreds of large silver kites Sunday morning and after taking a supply for breakfast, the cottagers buried the others.

Garden Pests

ARE CONTROLLED BY

Corona Dry Arsenate of Lead

To be used on the foliage either dry or mixed with water and sprayed.

It won't burn or destroy your crops like other insecticides.

R. L. COSTELLO

Seed Store 115 Market St.



Here is a Picture of a Well Furnished Porch

We have duplicates of every article shown

Let us help you replace some of your worn out fittings

MARGESON BROS.,

64 Vaughan St.

Tel. 570

COONEY HEADS FEDERATION FOR SECOND TIME

Other Officers Elected by N. H. Federation at Berlin.

At the recent meeting of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor held in Berlin, Richard A. Cooney of this city was elected president for the second time. The convention went on record against absolute prohibition during the war and took up many matters which a legislative committee will look after in the interest of organized labor during the next session of the New Hampshire legislature. The next convention will be held in Keene. The name of President Cooney was placed in nomination by Charles E. Lewis, one of the delegates from this city. The officers elected are the following:

President—Richard A. Cooney, Portsmouth.

Secretary and Treasurer—John J. Coyne, Manchester.

First Vice President—Charles L. Beane, Franklin.

Second Vice President—Lewis A. Morse, Gorham.

Third Vice President—Victoria St. Clair, Lebanon.

Fourth Vice President—William Lynes, Manchester.

Fifth Vice President—M. H. O'Neill, Keene.

Sixth Vice President—Frank H. Thomas, Rochester.

Seventh Vice President—Arthur Spiller, Concord.

WOODEN SHIPS, NOT STEEL, TO BE BUILT HERE

When the contracts are signed for the ships to be built on the Piscataqua, it will call for thirty wooden ships. The Herald will state that with authority. The row in the ship building commission has held up the project. As is well known, Chairman Denham wants to build wooden ships, while General Goethals sticks for steel ships.

AUTO THIEVES OPERATING HERE

Auto thieves are working this section and during the past week a new tire, inner tube and robe were stolen from the machine of James A. Borthwick.

A machine left standing in an alley at Hampton was minus all four tires when the owner returned.

A regular gang is operating in this missed valuable equipment, territory and several local owners have

THE HERALD HEARS

That Graves and Barnsdell have been feeding the railroad soldiers at Salem race track for 75 cents per man by the day.

That auto traffic was at its height here on Sunday.

That the State Federation of Labor which recently met at Berlin, will hold the next meeting at Keene.

That Captain Burke of the police department took a patient to the state hospital today.

That the Manchester police have a good ball team but not good enough for the Portsmouth men.

That Catcher Flanagan of the Queen City blue coat team is one of the best men seen behind the bat on the local diamond for many days.

That the south mill pond has been strong during the past few days of heated weather.

That Portsmouth badly needs some signs in the business district for the direction of autos.

That the sign on the iron pole on Market Square which has been absolutely useless since it was put there should be taken down and the proper signs placed there.

That the city government members say it is up to the electric railroad people.

That the new temperance drinks made by local brewing firms are finding a good market for the first summer.

MEN AT SALEM TRACK ORDERED TO NEW YORK

Sudden Orders Issued to Railroad Soldiers on Sunday.

The several companies of railroad men who have been in training at the Salem race track were suddenly surprised on Sunday when orders were received to break camp and be ready to leave for New York today.

A large number of railroad people from the Boston & Maine system had planned to go to Salem on Sunday and

march on to the grounds to present the companies with a handsome flag.

Some addresses were to have been made but when the order came to pack up the proposed exercises were cancelled outside the delivery of the flag.

LOCAL DASHES

Who said hot? Have you got your ticket yet? It was hot touring on Sunday. Baggage transfer service. Call phone 3.

It was nice and cool at Rye on Sunday.

Fish of all kinds at Clark's Branch, Tel. 133.

Chevrolet automobiles. C. E. Woods, Bow St.

Boston caddies are employed at the Rye Beach golf club.

Dow's Point contained no less than a hundred picnic parties on Sunday.

Pumpkin Island, the boys say is worse than the trenches could possibly be.

25¢ Supper, Court St. Church, Tuesday, 6 p. m. Coldmeats, salad, cream pies, etc.

Fruit, ice cream, variety goods and groceries at Lafayette store. Open evenings.

The auto tourists ate the local restaurants and hotels to the last crumb on Sunday.

Eight employees of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company are in the list of draft eligibles.

The boys of the San Francisco were given a hearty reception on their arrival Sunday morning.

Many local people attended the lawn party and tea at the Francis E. Drake residence on Saturday afternoon.

Lobsters and fresh fish of all kinds, caught by our own boats, fresh every day. E. Jameson and Sons, Tel. 245.

Antique furniture restored and upholstered. Hair mattresses renovated. Margeson Bros., Tel. 670.

The Pryor-Davis Company are sending out a thermometer advertising their business. Nothing could be more appropriate at the present time.

A heavy thunder shower passed over York Beach on Saturday afternoon, during which the barn owned by John Ware on the State road was struck and set afire.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET on shore Thompson Lake, Oxford, Me., in pines, with boat, best fishing, spring water, nice beach. Address Roy Edwards, Oxford, Me. Tel. 6123. 1w

Travel on the Portsmouth Street railroad was very heavy on Sunday, the excessive heat driving many to the seashore for relief. On many of the trolley cars on the main line three and four cars were run.

PLANS FOR THE BIG FAIR

Plans are all formed for the big Portsmouth Fair, to be held on Sept. 3, 4 and 5. Never before in its "Fair" history have such numerous and large purses been offered. Those that missed the wonderful races July 4th will have an opportunity of seeing still better racing as well as a big variety of other amusements.

The management has planned to give the most entertainment possible for the money and judging by the applications for spaces already received the Midway will be one of the best ever shown at any New England fair.

Special attention will be given to agricultural exhibits. Over \$6000 will be given in purses and premiums.



PUBLIC HEARING THURSDAY.

A public hearing will be given by the public service commission on Thursday, July 26, at 2 p. m., at the court house on State street in relation to the paving of Middle street.

NIFTY NINE STILL NIFTY.

The Nifty Nine of the Boys' League slipped it to the Braves 6 to 1 at the playground today. Following was the lineup:

Nifty Nine—J. McCann, cf; Lydston, 3b; Oliver, 1b; Pilgrim, p; Pendergast, 2b; Hurley, c; Davidson, ss; Reed, lf; Priddy, rf.

Braves—Pimkham, rf; H. Young, lf; N. Young, cf; Fulham, c; Quirk, ss; Weeks, p; Sylvester, 2b; Wilmet, 1b; J. Bridle, 3b.

LEAGUE STANDING.

Won. Lost. Pct.

Nifty Nine 4 1 .50

B. A. C., Jr. 2 2 .50

Braves 1 4 .20

CANNING DEMONSTRATION

The fourth canning demonstration will be held at the High school, Wednesday, July 26th at 2:00 o'clock. At this demonstration all will have an opportunity to see beets, Swiss chard, pineapples and raspberries canned.

ATTEMPT TO END HIS LIFE

Stratham Farmer in Period of Despondency Takes Arsenic.

James Snell, a well known farmer of Stratham attempted to end his life on Sunday by taking a dose of arsenic. The act was committed during a spell of despondency which has been frequent since the loss of his wife some time ago. He was hurried to the Portsmouth hospital where Dr. D. C. McLachlan of Greenland treated him. His condition today gave indications that he would recover.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Charles Young

Died on Sunday, at the Wentworth Home, Mrs. Annie F. Young, widow of the late Rev. Charles Young of Milford, aged 76 years. She was the daughter of William D. and Sophia (Chase) Fernald. She is survived by one son, a grand daughter and one great granddaughter.

Miss Sarah A. Moulton

Miss Sarah A. Moulton died at the Portsmouth Hospital Friday evening, aged 46 years. Services will be held from her late home, 21 Blossom street, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends invited.

Miss Blanche M. Rooney

Miss Blanche M. Rooney died at her home, No. 20 West Concord street in Dover on Sunday.

She was born in Dover the daughter of Henry P. and Lillian M. (Ward) Rooney. She was graduate of Dover High school and Smith college and up to within a year of her death was a teacher in the Portsmouth High school. She is survived by her mother, and two sisters, Maude of Portland, and Alice of Dover. The funeral will be held from her late home No. 20 West Concord street on Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

WANTED—Cooks, waitresses, general house maids, kitchen maids and chamber maids; also men for hotel work. Apply at Davis' Employment Office, 318 Hanover street. Telephone 603M. Tel. 3t 323.

For Sale

HOUSE

6 Rooms

All Modern Improvements

\$2800

BUTLER & MARSHALL

5 Market St.

For Sale

No. 126 Vaughan St

Ten rooms and bath, hot water heat; light; large lot.

A real bargain.

FRED GARDNER

Glebe Building.

"Ask for Wheeler's"

Brick Ice Cream.

At leading drug-

ists, restaurants

and hotels, also at

the beaches, and

serve it at home.

Made in Portsmouth.

Miss S. J. Zoller of Boston

ELECTRIC NEEDLE SPECIALIST

Removes Superfluous Hair.

Will be at Hair Dressing Parlor of

Mrs. Ida A. Nelson,

4 Glebe Building, July 21.

Phone Appointments There.

TUTORING

French, Spanish and General Subjects.

HARVARD, 1918.

T. ROOSEVELT ALLEN,

Box 14, Portsmouth, N. H.



SAFE SWIMMING SUITS

No "uncertainty" about our swimming suits. They'll stand all the responsibility put upon them. Gray worsteds plain or with stripes, blues and blues with contrasting stripe. Two-piece or combination—\$2.00, \$2.75, \$4.00. Boys suits, \$1.00, \$1.50. Cool suits of flannel and other cool clothes to put on when you come out.

Henry Peyser & Son